

## THE HONOLULU REPUBLICAN.

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EDWIN S. GILL, EDITOR

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HONOLULU, H. T. SEPT. 23, 1900.

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Where thousands will scan them daily. Let us furnish your business with the necessary stimulant while you watch it revive. An advertisement in The Republican is what you need. Call on us at once for prices and particulars.

## WEATHER YESTERDAY.

Mean Temperature—79.7 degrees.  
Minimum Temperature—72.0 degrees.  
Maximum Temperature—84.9 degrees.  
Barometer—29.97 at 9 p. m.  
Rainfall—0.15 inches.  
Mean Dew Point for the Day—65.5.  
Mean Relative Humidity—65.  
WINDS.  
Wind N. E. 4.  
FORECAST FOR TODAY.  
Light trades; fine weather; light showers toward night.

Sugar is taking a most hopeful look upward. It is asserted that the Arabuckles and the trust have sheathed their swords, which is a good thing for these islands.

The superior news service of The Republican over its slow-going morning contemporary is demonstrated every day. Notably was this so on Saturday morning, when this paper was the only one in Honolulu to publish the substance of President McKinley's letter of acceptance.

It is pretty certain that an overwhelming majority of the delegates to the republican territorial convention will demand an unequivocal expression in favor of county and municipal government. If the people must pay taxes they want the privilege of spending some of the money by their direct representatives and not by a central government.

The Republican is reliably informed that the importation of Belgian hares is steadily going on, mainly from sailing vessels. Belgian hare culture was a fad in California and throughout the west for several years, but now they have become a pest, against which the farmers are arming themselves with shotguns. Mainland experience will be ours and this smuggling ought to be stopped at once.

The members of the board of education are specially pleased with having received a medal for the Hawaiian exhibit of primary educational work at the Paris exposition. It would indeed be a great honor that Hawaii should have been thus singled out from the thousands of similar exhibits made there from all over the world. It is a magnificent compliment to our public school system and to Prof. H. S. Townsend, under whose supervision it was prepared.

The organization of companies for the National Guard of Hawaii on the various islands goes rapidly forward. This is a movement to be encouraged. Such organizations may be needed at any time and will always strengthen the civil authorities. The enthusiasm shown in the matter by the young men of the territory is most cheerful and commendable. The territorial authorities will encourage and support all such movements to the fullest and it is to be hoped that the legislature will deal most generously with the National Guard. The very existence of a strong, well drilled military company will often act as a passive deterrent of evil-minded persons.

This is an opinion by the Hilo Herald's Cheerful Liar, who very often reflects the sentiment of the people of the Rainy City: "Hilo should have a representative in the third house at Washington—somebody who will prod the delegate into remembering that Hilo is still in business at the old stand and in need of assistance to build a wharf and breakwater. I wouldn't be surprised if right in our own delegation to the territorial legislature we would find a man who has patriotism enough in him to assume

the expense of such a mission without calling on the public purse. The needs of Hilo and the forgetfulness of the average Honolulu man demands that we have a representative, whether he be accredited by the electoral commission or by the public matters little."

## PRESIDENT MCKINLEY LETTER.

The letter of President McKinley accepting the nomination of the republican party for the highest office in the gift of the nation, the text of which was published exclusively in The Republican of Saturday morning, is a very strong document. As a political paper it is one of the strongest letters ever issued by a candidate for the presidency. It states the issues of the campaign in even a more bold and fearless manner than did the letter of the matchless Blaine in 1884.

President McKinley declares that the financial question is again the paramount issue and he points out how the wonderfully prosperous business of the country under his administration would be ruined if the financial heresies advocated by Mr. Bryan were to prevail. As the president well says, labor was never before so universally employed nor were the laboring people ever able to purchase more with the dollar they earn than they are able to do today. Shorter hours of labor are much more to be desired than a short dollar as pay for the hours of labor.

On the Philippine question, which the democrats are endeavoring to make the leading issue under the false cry of imperialism, the president meets the question boldly and fearlessly. There is no dodging or evasion, no squirming to get out of a tight place. He recounts the causes leading up to the Spanish war and Dewey's victory in Manila bay. He shows most conclusively that never after the victory of that May morning could the American nation have withdrawn its army and navy with honor. It was in duty bound to afford a government where it had destroyed the existing one. The reports of the Philippine commission are drawn upon to show that the natives are utterly incapable of self-government and that the United States must direct them along the best lines and help to lift them to a higher plane and a higher sense of the duties of citizenship. Already the natives are demanding schools for the teaching of English and the masses of the people are glad of the opportunities for progress offered by this government.

That is a most pertinent question he asks of the democratic party when he inquires if they would surrender to the insurgents and abandon American sovereignty or cede it to the insurgents? And then he points out very clearly the effect upon the marauding bands, still under arms, of the hope held out to them by Mr. Bryan and his followers saying that but for these hopes a very considerable reduction of the military force in the Philippines could have been made before this.

There is a great cry by the democrats about extending a government over the Philippines without the consent of the governed and Mr. Bryan and others show great anxiety to extend the constitutional guarantee to the people of the Philippines. In reference to this the president punctures their cry most effectively by pointing to the fact that while the democratic party is bewailing the absence of the constitutional guarantee to the people of the Philippines they are denying the constitutional rights of thousands and hundreds of thousands of colored voters in the southern states. And he well says, "If our opponents would only practice as well as preach the doctrines of Abraham Lincoln there would be no fear for the safety of our institutions at home or their rightful influence in any territory over which our flag floats."

Answering the cry of imperialism, he very clearly points out that empire and imperialism have been expelled from Porto Rico and the Philippines and that now our flag floats over them, dispensing to the inhabitants the blessings of liberty, education and free institutions.

"The American question is between duty and desertion—the American verdict will be for duty and against desertion; for the republic against both anarchy and imperialism."

## WHAT HAWAII DEMANDS.

On the eve of the meeting of the republican territorial convention it will do no harm and may do real good to stop and consider what the various sections of our scattered territory demand of the party. The republican organization in this new territory is not so strong that it can afford to fly in the face of any considerable element in the islands and arbitrarily deny it reasonable and just requests. There is no disguising the fact that the people generally favor county government and in many sections, notably in Honolulu, municipal government. The field is too great to be administered by a central government such as has obtained in these islands heretofore. The progress of every island of the group is retarded by the present system and under it no fair division of the funds can ever be made, in our opinion, and certainly none that will give satisfaction to the people. We believe that the platform adopted

by the First district convention at Hilo comes very nearly voicing the sentiment of more than seventy-five per cent of the voters of the territory, and it is well to pause and ponder on its demands before the convention meets. The Hilo platform is as follows:

"It becomes the part of wisdom to recognize the fact that under existing circumstances territorial and local issues in the campaign must necessarily be paramount."

"We favor local self-government and demand of the first territorial legislature the enactment of laws dividing the islands into counties without looking to special town improvements and benefits, out of comparative proportion of town needs with the country."

"We favor the creation of a board of supervisors to manage county affairs who with all other county officers are to be elected by the people."

"We demand that all public buildings such as hospitals, jails, school houses and court houses, with grounds and appurtenances, be transferred to the county, together with such other lands as may be needed for other county purposes."

"We demand a recording office for each county at the county seat and the transcript of all county records pertaining to land in said counties."

"We demand local option with regard to the liquor traffic and all excises money which may be equitably collected as a license fee or tax to be retained in the local treasury and applied to the relief of the burden of local taxation."

"We favor liberal expenditure for the construction and maintenance of good roads as necessary for the welfare and comforts of the people."

"We demand the readjustment of the tax system, the abolition of the burdensome territorial stamp duties and the enactment of laws governing the collection of territorial and county taxes after the manner of the systems prevailing in the United States."

"We demand that the regulations of the government of our public schools be vested in school directors to be elected by the taxpayers of the school district, irrespective of sex."

"The republican party stands for the maintenance of law and order, but this being a law-abiding community, we believe that a small but thoroughly efficient police force would be sufficient to maintain the same."

These are reasonable demands and unless we misjudge the temper of the people, they will have to be considered and seriously considered. Unless it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the people that these demands are unreasonable, that they are mistaken in what they ask, it will be mighty risky business to deny them.

Instead of an expensive board of health for the entire territory, costing thousands and thousands of dollars every year, the territories of New Mexico, Arizona and Oklahoma have county health officers appointed by the board of supervisors who are paid for the actual duties performed and for nothing more. The salaries of the Hawaiian board of health alone, to say nothing of the expensive public works department and territorial school board, road supervisors and other expensive luxuries, would more than pay the entire cost of a county government for each legislative district in the territory.

The absence of a municipal government in this prosperous city is plainly apparent in connection with the awful disaster at Galveston. In all the large cities of Europe and America the mayor or burgomaster has issued appeals to the people for help for the survivors of that stricken city and these appeals have been responded to most liberally. Here in Honolulu, with no mayor or no organization to take the initiative, not one cent has been subscribed nor has the slightest sympathy of a substantial sort been shown for the people of the stricken Texas city.

Among others the name of J. H. Boyd is finding much favor for the position of chairman of the republican territorial central committee. Mr. Boyd is one of the best party workers in Honolulu, he is well known and well liked by the native voters, as well as all the haoles, and is possessed of the requisite ability, as well as able to devote the necessary time to the conduct of a successful campaign. Certainly no better man for the post could be selected, and there are not many who would prove so capable as Mr. Boyd.

Public improvements in the other territories of the United States are carried on under the municipal and county authorities, the county boards of supervisors directing all road building and letting contracts for the improvement and construction of public buildings. No orders for improvements are given out except by contract to the lowest bidder. In this way the cost is much less for such work than it is in Hawaii under the centralized government plan. These are matters for the territorial convention to consider.

Among the names mentioned as suitable candidates for the legislature, on the republican ticket from the island of Oahu, is that of Joseph P. Cooke of the Fourth district. The Republican understands that Mr. Cooke, while not actively a candidate, is not averse to accepting the nomination, considering that the duties of a legislator in the first legislature of Hawaii will be of such great importance that the honor of belonging to the body will be a high one. The Republican hopes that Mr. Cooke will be nominated for the post.

tion. He is one of the foremost young business men of the city, a member of an old and honored family, and while he is representative of what is generally dominated by the conservative element of the community, is himself a most progressive citizen and would stand second to none in advocacy of every movement for the advancement of the city and territory. Hawaii needs such men as Joseph P. Cooke in the first legislature.

The protest of the pilot boys against the very low wages paid them must attract attention. These men do good and faithful service and are always ready, night or day, for every beck and call. To expect them to continue on so much per trip when shipping is light is to expect them to be superhuman. Some equitable monthly salary should be agreed upon and paid them regularly, whether the work be heavy or whether it be light. Certainty of good pay would do much to advance the moral of the men employed.

The demands set forth in the republican platform of the republicans of the First district are such that the party must give them full heed. Local control of the schools, local control of the roads and improvements and local county government through boards of supervisors must come and come soon. The cry of increased cost is a false one. Many of the present territorial offices with their high salaries and large clerical force can be abolished with the adoption of county government.

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## Announcement.

September 17, 1900.  
Dr. C. B. Cooper having this day formed a partnership with Dr. J. T. McDonald, formerly of San Francisco, the firms of Drs. Cooper & McDonald will carry on the practice, occupying the offices formerly used by Dr. Cooper. Office hours: Dr. Cooper, 8:30 to 10 a. m., 2 to 4 and 7 to 8 p. m.; Dr. McDonald, 10 a. m. to 2 p. m., 7 to 8 p. m. Telephone 154.  
Sundays—Dr. Cooper, 8:30 to 10 a. m.; Dr. McDonald, 1 to 2 p. m.  
Dr. Cooper will present all bills incurred prior to the formation of the partnership, through his collector.

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## The Hawaiian Electric Co., Ltd.,

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On and after August 9, all Electric Fixtures

and Shades now in stock will be sold at a GREAT SACRIFICE to make room for shipment to arrive per "Andrew Welch."

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